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Human rights questions: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improvising the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

Report of the Secretary-General**

Addendum

I. Introduction

1. By its resolution 56/165, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/56/254 and Add.1) and requested the Secretary-General to seek further the views of Member States and to submit a comprehensive report on this subject to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

2. In compliance with this request, on 2 April 2002, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) forwarded a note verbale to Member States requesting their views on the question. By 26 June 2002, responses were received from the Governments of Cuba, the Sudan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and compiled in the report of the Secretary-General (A/57/205). On 21 August 2002, OHCHR received a response from the Government of the Republic of Haiti, which is reproduced in the present addendum.

* A/57/150.

** The present addendum has been submitted late in order to ensure that all the relevant information provided by Governments is before the General Assembly.

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II. Replies received from Governments

D. Haiti

3. The Ministry of Justice takes note of General Assembly resolution 56/165.

4. It nevertheless expresses its concern about the effects of globalization on the exercise of inalienable and sacred human rights, namely, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

5. The current disparities between the industrialized and developing countries have led to fears of a possible increase in poverty in the poorest countries, even as new sources of wealth are being created.

6. Supportive measures must be taken to counteract the various causes of disparity and thereby reinforce the most basic human rights, such as the right to life, the right to health, the right to education, the right to work and the right to a normal family life.

7. The United Nations must encourage the rich countries to contribute more to labour-intensive sustainable development programmes in developing countries, particularly in the poorest countries of the world.

8. Measures of support should be planned to encourage the efforts undertaken by the Governments of developing countries to ensure good governance and transparency in the management of their respective States, especially in Haiti, where considerable progress has been made towards ratification of conventions in the field of human rights, women's rights and the rights of the child. For example, as part of the follow-up to the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, a number of related measures have been adopted. The same is true for governance and finance, where transparency is absolutely necessary.

9. We hope that, as part of the efforts to protect weak economies, the United Nations will do everything possible to ensure that the rights of all peoples of the world, whether rich or poor, are respected.